

PANAMA AMONG THE NATIONS.

FULLY RECOGNIZED IN RECEPTION TO HER MINISTER.

Building of Isthmian Canal Referred to in Speeches of President Roosevelt and Mr. Bunau-Varilla—French Ambassador Also Receives New Minister.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The new Republic of Panama was received into the sisterhood of nations this morning when Philippe Bunau-Varilla presented to President Roosevelt his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. These credentials came by telegraph from the Junta of the de facto Government at Panama but were regarded by the State Department as sufficient to justify the reception of the new Minister as a fully accredited diplomatic representative.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Bunau-Varilla arrived at the State Department and his hotel and was met by Secretary Hay. He entered Mr. Hay's carriage and drove to the White House, where, at 9:30 o'clock, the presentation took place. The Minister was received in the Blue Room, the oval-shaped apartment where, according to the provisions of the act, the President is to receive the envoys of foreign nations on the first occasion that he is called upon to do so, on transacting business with members of the diplomatic body.

Secretary Hay performed the introduction briefly, and Mr. Bunau-Varilla then handed the President his credentials and made a formal speech, in which he said: "Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama, Philippe Bunau-Varilla, who is the family of nations the weakest and the last born of the republics of the New World. It comes to you, Mr. President, the bearer of the indignation of the people of Panama, who are suffering from the despotism of a man who has sought to ruin their country from fulfilling the destinies of the Isthmian Canal. In considering the right to exist, Mr. President, you put an end to the controversy of the Isthmian Canal, and you definitely inaugurate the era of the achievement of the Panama Canal. From this time forth the determination of the fate of the canal depends on the will of the people of Panama, and it is equally important that the United States should now, as then, be the first to step out from the shadow of the United States and to observe toward the new born Republic the rule of the great nations, to regulate the relations of sovereignty toward one another."

The early attempts to find such a way unexpectedly resulted in the greatest of all historic adventures, the discovery of America. Centuries have since followed, but the pathway sought has hitherto remained in the realm of the impossible. Mr. President, in response to your summons, it becomes a reality.

The following was President Roosevelt's reply: "MR. MINISTER: I am much gratified to receive the letter of introduction which you have addressed to the Government of the United States in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama. In accordance with its long established rule, this Government has taken cognizance of the act of the ancient territory of Panama in the Isthmian Canal, and in the recent events on the Isthmus an unopposed expression of the will of the people of Panama has been made in the institution of a de facto Government, and in the form of a Republic, and it is equally important that the United States should now, as then, be the first to step out from the shadow of the United States and to observe toward the new born Republic the rule of the great nations, to regulate the relations of sovereignty toward one another."

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COLOMBIA SENDS AN ARMY?

President Marroquin Tells Ecuador of Plan to Retake the Isthmus.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Nov. 13.—Gen. Plaza, President of Ecuador, sent a cable despatch yesterday to President Marroquin of Colombia, expressing sympathy with him in the events that have recently transpired on the Isthmus of Panama.

President Marroquin has replied, thanking President Plaza for his expression of sympathy and informing him that a Colombian army under Gen. Reyes, Ospina, Holguin and Caballero are marching on Panama for the purpose of putting down the insurrection.

NO TROOPS ORDERED TO ISTHUS.

But Plans for Sending, if Occupation Should Arise, Have Been Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Additional information regarding the work of the officials of the War Department on plans to get an expeditionary force of troops ready for service in the Isthmus of Panama, should the occasion arise for sending soldiers there, was obtained at the War Department today. Lieut. Gen. Young said today that the subject of sending troops to the Isthmus came up for the first time in the office of the Chief of Staff of the army. Among the officers present were Gen. Young and Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry. No definite plans were made at the time, but there was an expression of opinion as to the size of the force that would be required in case of war with Colombia, and Gen. Young said that he thought 25,000 troops would do to occupy Colombia.

This conversation was the beginning of considerable activity on the part of the Supply Bureau of the army. It was determined to make every possible preparation for the sending of troops. Quartermaster Gen. Humphrey sent instructions to the Quartermaster in New York to make arrangements for placing the transport McCallan in commission and to instruct Capt. Nye, the master of the ship, to get a cargo of supplies.

Gen. Young explained today that it was the duty of the heads of the bureau to take into consideration the situation on the Isthmus and what they thought would be required in case of war with Colombia, and Gen. Young said that he thought 25,000 troops would do to occupy Colombia.

The highway from Europe to Asia, following the pathway of the sun, is now to be realized. The early attempts to find such a way unexpectedly resulted in the greatest of all historic adventures, the discovery of America. Centuries have since followed, but the pathway sought has hitherto remained in the realm of the impossible. Mr. President, in response to your summons, it becomes a reality.

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ROW OVER VISIT TO ROOSEVELT

THREAT TO EXPEL LABOR UNION MEN OF MONTANA.

Reception for Them at the White House Scheduled for Nov. 18—Members of Their Union Protest Just Prior to Their Departure—Hostility to President.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 13.—There is trouble in labor and Socialist circles to-night over the proposed visit of six labor delegates to Washington because of union hostility to President Roosevelt. The delegates are threatened with expulsion by the Socialists.

Nov. 18 has been set as the date for their reception at the White House. The idea had its inception probably in 1900, when President Roosevelt, then a candidate for Vice-President, visited Butte on his campaigning tour and encountered a political keelberg. From 1898 to 1900 Butte, like all Montana, believed in the better kind of Bryanism, and the most unpopular man in the State was the one who proclaimed himself a stalwart Republican.

There were thousands of Republicans here, but they attacked the prefix Silver to their political designation or else lay low and said nothing. An exception was made of the Silverites and prominent men in labor circles.

He headed a committee to receive Mr. Roosevelt and did his duty so well that the Vice-Presidential candidate was made comfortable while in Butte. Mr. Roosevelt never forgot it.

When he returned to Butte on his recent Western tour he found Mr. Gillis again on the labor reception committee. With Mr. Gillis was Frank Doyle, president of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, the central labor body of Butte. Mr. Doyle also made a very favorable impression on the President.

Mr. Roosevelt, before leaving Butte, thanked both personally for what they had done toward entertaining him and making his visit to Butte pleasant. He said he desired to return the compliment, and invited them to visit him in Washington as his guests. He suggested that they select four other representatives from the labor unions of Butte to accompany them.

A few weeks ago Mr. Gillis received a telegram from Secretary Love, reminding him that the invitation had not been forgotten. He was asked to select his companions and name a date when he would be convenient to be in Washington. The answer was that any date after Nov. 15 would be convenient, and Secretary Love Nov. 18 as the day. The delegates are:

Dan McDonald, president of the American Labor Union; Malcolm Gillis of the Stationary Engineers' Union; Edward Long, president of the Miners' Union, who came into prominence recently in his efforts to settle the Heinze-Amalgamated litigation by purchasing the Heinze stock for his union; M. R. Dempsey, ex-Alderman, ex-Representative in the Legislature and member of the Miners' Union; and Frank Doyle, president of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly.

J. W. Gilbert, a member of the Butte Workmen's Union and editor of the Labor World. Dan McDonald is called the father of the American labor union. He organized the union in 1898 and ever since has been at its head. He is now serving a prison term as president of the Miners' Union. He is a member of the Miners' Union, and is a member of the Miners' Union, and is a member of the Miners' Union.

Five years ago the Western Federation of Miners, which is the largest of the labor bodies of the West, decided to organize the miners who were not engaged in taking one of the two unions. The American Labor Union was formed, and it is today the head of the labor unions in the West.

The Western Federation of Miners has a membership of more than 20,000 workmen. McDonald is an iron moulder by trade and worked at his vocation many years in Butte. He is a good example of a man who has risen from the ranks and who through his own efforts has become a leader among his fellows.

Malcolm Gillis has been a lifelong Republican. He stuck by his party in the election of 1896, and in the convention held in the Butte Auditorium he was among the number who stayed by the ticket and forced the Silver Republicans to leave the convention hall. He is a member of the Butte Stationary Engineers' Union. He has been in Butte since 1888 and has been a member of the union since that time. He is a practical heating engineer and has been constantly employed at his trade since he came here.

Edward Long, president of the Butte Miners' Union, is a type of the men who work in the mines of Butte. He has been a miner all his life. He has been a member of the union since 1898 and has been a member of the union since that time. He is a practical heating engineer and has been constantly employed at his trade since he came here.

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SUBWAY READY NEXT MONTH.

But Passenger Trains Won't Be Run Till Spring, Parsons Says.

Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday that the subway from City Hall to 104th street would be completed some time next month. He said:

"It is not generally known how nearly we have approached the completion of the tunnel in Manhattan. With the exception of a few short gaps we have the tunnel nearly finished, and tracks have been laid for the greater part of the distance between Walker street and Seventy-seventh street. Early next month we will have an unbroken line of tracks laid through the subway from the City Hall to 104th street."

Parsons said that not later than March or April the tunnel would be open for regular passenger traffic.

Asked why, if it would be possible to run experimental trains next month, it would be necessary to wait for three months or more before the carrying of passengers was begun, Mr. Parsons said:

"For one thing, the power house is not completed. The company can purchase enough power for experimental trains, but not for regular traffic. Also, time will be required for testing the road and signals and for breaking in the men who will operate the trains."

Mr. Parsons did not say how soon surface conditions along the route of the tunnel would be restored. This part of the route is being done so slowly that several sufferers along the highway of bankruptcy in Forty-second street were talking yesterday of suing the city.

For several days past the guards noticed that he was growing more despondent, and when his cell was opened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon one of them spoke encouragingly to him. Schmidt did not appear to hear what was said to him.

Contrary to his custom he did not spend the two hours for exercise in walking about the court, but stood near the door of his cell and he thought it was time for the keepers to lock him up again. Then he suddenly leaped over the railing and fell among the frightened prisoners in the cell below.

The other prisoners were immediately locked in their cells, and Dr. Reed of Bellevue Hospital, who happened to be in the corridor at that time, found that the man was dead.

POPULIST NOW FOR CLEVELAND.

Ex-Senator Martin of Kansas Says Former President Can Be Re-elected.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 13.—Judge John Martin, a fusion Democrat, once a Populist United States Senator from Kansas, comes out today in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President. He says:

"While Cleveland is not exactly the article of Democracy that I would pick out for President, he is better than Roosevelt and would cause this country less trouble than any other man who could be elected. Of course, he is not with the Western Democrats on the money question, but really that is a settled issue for the present, and all the Bryans and free silver parties on earth could not bring it to the front again."

DISEASE IN MRS. EDDY'S HOUSE.

Board of Health Call on Residence Where She Wrote "Science and Health."

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 13.—A Board of Health call, a cautionary signal to the public of the presence of a contagious disease, is nailed to a house on Broad street. Ordinarily the presence of such a card excites no comment, but a few years ago "Mother" Eddy of Christian Science fame lived in this house and here she wrote her book "Science and Health."

The afflicted patients presumably contracted the disease, which is diphtheria, in the ordinary manner, were treated by a regular practicing physician and have nearly recovered their health. The house is now by Christian Scientists and is preserved as the "home" of the system.

P. R. R. TO RESUME WORK.

The Company Orders That Improvement Be Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 13.—A resumption of work on a number of important lines has been decided upon by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Several improvements were temporarily halted a few weeks ago.

The work affected by the orders for a shut-down involved chiefly the new low grade freight line in process of construction between Allentown and the Susquehanna River and the improvements on the main line.

HUNTING CLUB GETS BLITZBORE.

E. B. Moore Leaves the Large Preserve of the Estate.

ASHETVILLE, N. C., Nov. 13.—Edgar B. Moore, the hunting man, George W. Vanderbilt's hunting preserve, which includes all of the Blitmore estate except 6,000 acres immediately surrounding Blitmore house. The lease has been signed by both, and is for ten years.

The preserve includes about 300 square miles. Mr. Moore will establish a club of 100 members. He has already received more than seventy applications for membership.

ROCKEFELLER IN MANHATTAN.

John D. Said to Be Now the Largest Stockholder—His More Shares Than Gould.

It was said on good authority yesterday that John D. Rockefeller is now the largest stockholder in the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. His holdings were stated to be approximately 1,000 shares, or 25,000 more than stand in the name of President George J. Gould. The Manhattan Company is now leased to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at a rental of 6 per cent. per annum on the stock, and 1 per cent. additional if earned up to Jan. 1, 1906, and of 7 per cent. after that date.

SUICIDE IN TOMBS PRISON.

UNION TREASURER LEAPS FROM AN UPPER TIER OF CELLS.

Schmidt Had Been Arrested on the Complaint of the President of a Carpenters' Organization, Accused of Embezzlement—Deserted by Friends.

James A. Schmidt, treasurer of a Harlem branch of the carpenters' union, killed himself in the Tombs prison yesterday afternoon by jumping over the railing surrounding the third tier of cells in which he was known as the "old prisoner." He fell thirty feet to the concrete floor below and was instantly killed.

Schmidt was 51 years old and lived at 288 Madison avenue. He was arrested on Nov. 5 on a charge of grand larceny on the complaint of Fred N. Yarrington of 212 East 123d street, who is president of the union. Yarrington alleged that the treasurer had embezzled a large sum of money belonging to the organization. Schmidt, after being locked in the Tombs, told one of the turnkeys that he had been falsely accused.

"I paid out \$104 for the union," he explained, "and neglected to take receipts for the money. For that reason my accounts were questioned. Then the men who had received the money decided that they had been paid and the charge was made against me."

Members of the union whom he begged to come and hear his explanations ignored his appeals, although some of them received two or more messages from him. The turnkeys, however, were very kind. Every morning he would ask if any letters had been received for him and many times during the day he would ask for letters.

For several days past the guards noticed that he was growing more despondent, and when his cell was opened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon one of them spoke encouragingly to him. Schmidt did not appear to hear what was said to him.

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The preserve includes about 300 square miles. Mr. Moore will establish a club of 100 members. He has already received more than seventy applications for membership.

ROCKEFELLER IN MANHATTAN.

John D. Said to Be Now the Largest Stockholder—His More Shares Than Gould.

It was said on good authority yesterday that John D. Rockefeller is now the largest stockholder in the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. His holdings were stated to be approximately 1,000 shares, or 25,000 more than stand in the name of President George J. Gould. The Manhattan Company is now leased to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at a rental of 6 per cent. per annum on the stock, and 1 per cent. additional if earned up to Jan. 1, 1906, and of 7 per cent. after that date.